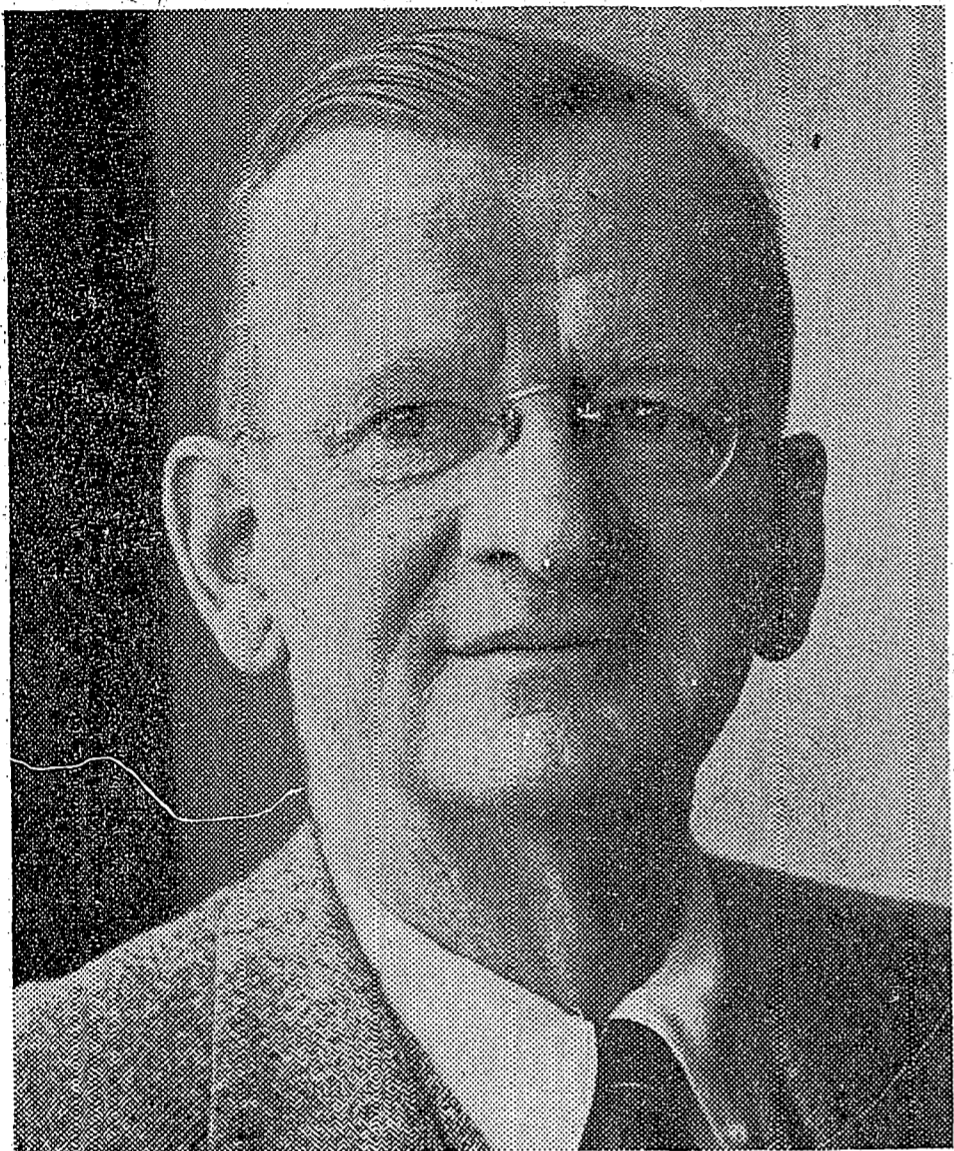
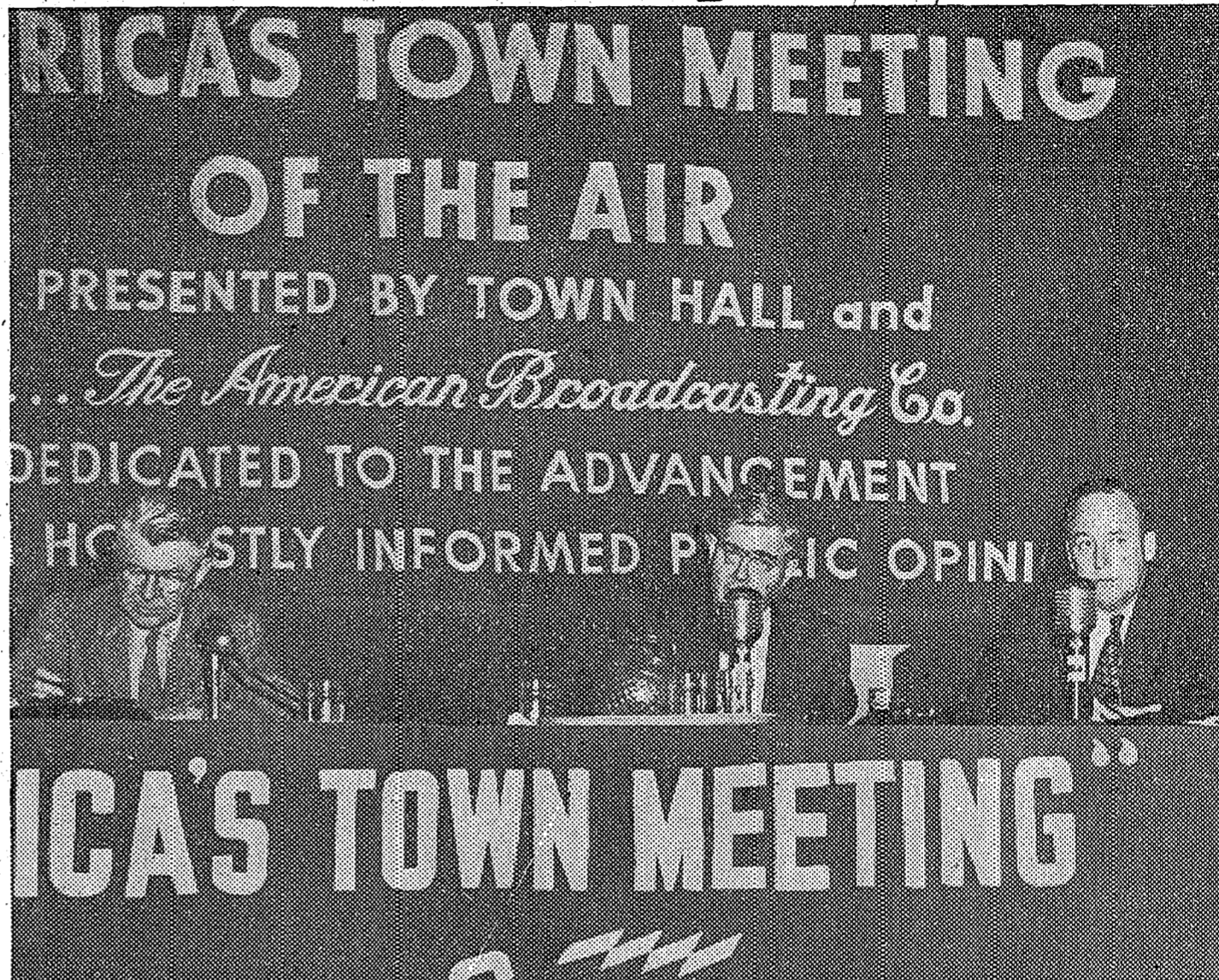


## Academic Convocation April 8-13



Dr. J. S. Bixler



TYPICAL STAGE SHOT of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," the nation's oldest audience participation forum, which six months out of the year travels to all parts of the country as the guest of civic groups, colleges and other organizations. Above picture shows a recent broadcast at Jackson College, Mississippi, when Representative Charles B. Brownson, Rep. of Indiana, center, and Wayne L. Hayes, Dem. of Ohio, right, discussed the question of "The 84th Congress and Domestic Policy." Washington news commentator Gunnar Back, left, moderated the program. "America's Town Meeting" is produced by The Town Hall, Inc. of New York City, a non-partisan and non-profit educational institution. It is broadcast on more than 300 stations of the American Broadcasting Company radio network.

## Dr. Bixler To Face Russell Kirk On National Broadcast

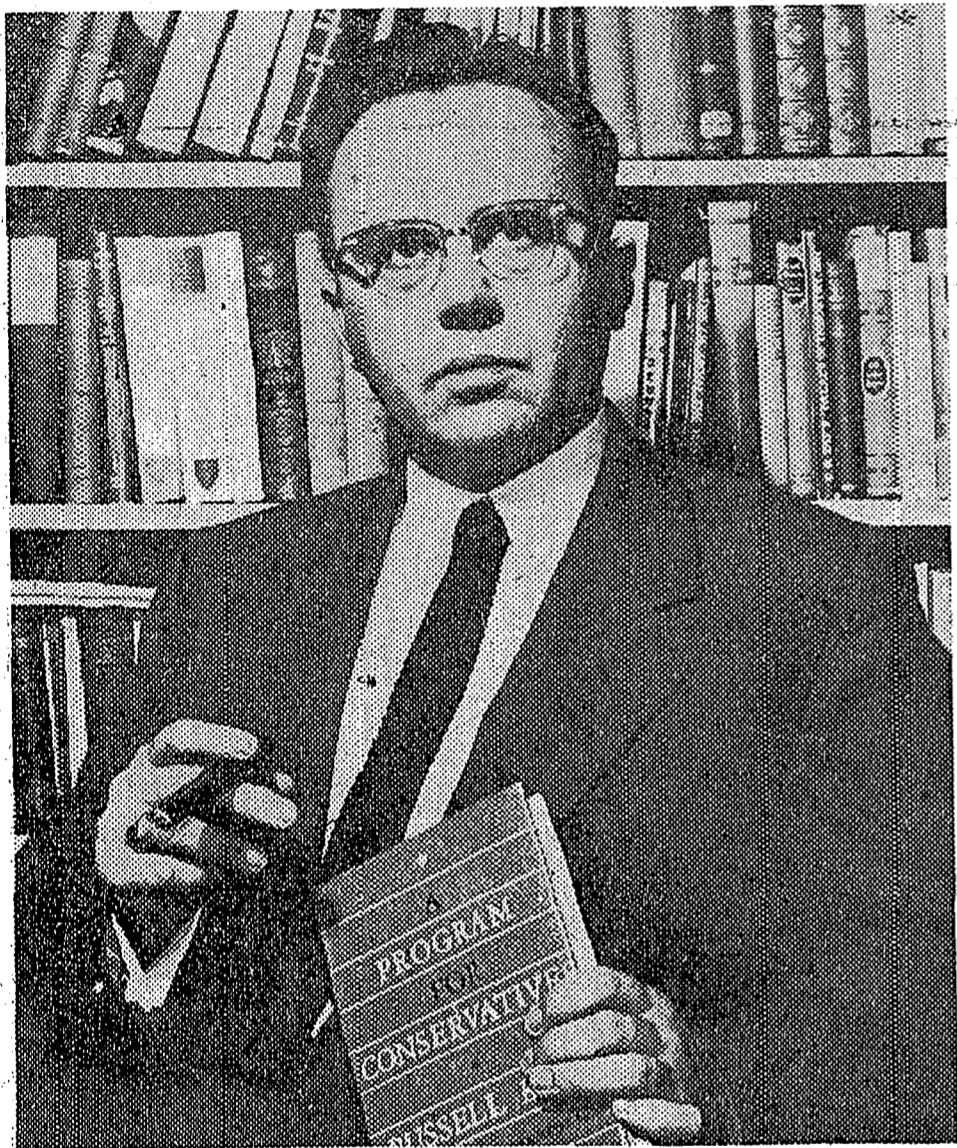
The American Town Meeting of Julius Sealye Bixler and Russell Kirk, well-known American writer and conservative, will debate the question, "Have Mass Pressures Invaded the College Campus?" The American Town Meeting of the Air is a well-known radio program which has originated from all

parts of the country. Its appearance here at Colby is in conjunction with the Convocation, which will begin two days later, as indicated by the connection between the topic of the Town Meeting and that of the Convocation. The program consists generally of two or more speakers plus a panel discussing some subject of general interest.

Dr. Bixler, who has been president of Colby since July 1, 1942, was born in New London, Conn., on April 4, 1894. He graduated from Amherst in 1916 and then taught for a year at American College in Madura, India. He studied at Union Theological Seminary in New York from 1917 to 1918. Following several months in the Army during World War I, he taught at American University in Beirut, Lebanon. Further graduate work was done at Harvard and Yale, where he received his PhD degree in 1924. He became Assistant Professor of Religion and Biblical Literature at Smith in that year, being promoted to Associate Professor in 1925 and to full Professor in 1929, following a year's study at the University of Freiburg. In 1933 he became Bussey Professor of Theology at Harvard Divinity School, a post which he held, save for a semester's study in Switzerland in 1938, until his appointment to the presidency of Colby College following the retirement of the late Franklin W. Johnson in 1942.

Dr. Bixler is a trustee of Radcliffe, Amherst and International College in Beirut. He is a past president of the American Theological Association.

Continued on Page Four



Russell Kirk

## Shepard L. Witman Is Moderator For Debate

Shepard L. Witman brings to the "Town Meeting" microphone a richly varied experience as educator, administrator in the field of international affairs, and professional discussion leader. He is Director of the Residential Seminars in Philadelphia, and has been a member of the national committee including Warren Nystrom, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; John Nason, Foreign Policy Association; Joseph Johnson, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Clark Eichelberger, American Association for the United Nations, and others. As Executive Director of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs from 1944 to 1955, he developed one of the most extensive and influential local organizations in the country. He has continually stressed efforts to raise the level of professional competence in community education, developing in cooperation with education institutions representing

Continued on Page Four



Shepherd Witman

# Theme Is "Rediscovery Of The



Clarence Randall

## Clarence B. Randall Is To Speak Friday

The man responsible for the start- Various awards have been con-  
ling rebuttal to President Truman's ferred upon Randall. He received  
address on government seizure of the American Iron and Steel Insti-  
the steel mills during the strike in tute. Honorary Citation in 1952 for  
April 1952 was Clarence B. Ran- his radio-TV address, the first Man-  
dall. A spokesman for free enter- of-the-Year Award from the Nation-  
prise, Randall referred to Truman's al Association of Manufacturers in  
seizure of the strike-bound steel 1952. In 1954 "for distinguished  
industry as "this evil deed... ty- contribution to the advancement of  
ranny." He accused Truman per- American foreign trade." Randall  
sonally of "shocking distortions of received the National Foreign Trade  
fact... basic misinterpretations... Council Captain Robert Dollar Me-  
abusing powers temporarily his." morial Award.

It was this famous Radio-TV ad- Although an extremely wise and  
dress which catapulted Clarence B. successful business man Randall is  
Randall into the public eye. Until considered untypical in his field.  
then little was known nationally of He devotes much of his time to ed-  
the chairman of Inland Steel Co., ucational work and fund raising.  
author of prize winning books and His value on education is well il-  
articles and special consultant to lustrated by the methods he used  
Pres. Eisenhower in the field of to finance his schooling including  
Foreign Economic Power. waiting on tables during the sum-  
mer and selling books. He has a

Born in Newark Valley, N. Y., on April 5, 1891, Randall first  
learned his sense of duty as a citi- to schedule out any procedure from  
zen from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. business to smoothly working out  
Oscar Smith Randall. Under the his daughter Mary's wedding. Ran-  
religious influence of his mother, dall levels his sharpest criticism  
Randall graduated from Wyoming against big business for "ducking  
Seminary, a Methodist preparatory its civic responsibilities to concern-  
school in Kingston, Pa., in 1908. A trate only on larger profits." In-  
letter sent by his mother to the dicating his success in this line of  
president of Harvard simply stated thought have been the increasing  
her son's merits and enabled him to number of converts to his doctrine  
be admitted to Harvard on a schol- of economic conservatism temper-  
arship. Her letter said: "If you ed by social humanism.

Randall has been the subject of  
The result was graduation with an articles in Saturday Evening Post  
A.B. in 1912 as 10th in his law class (Private Life of Steel Boss by Rich-  
of 300. In 1915 Randall received ard and Gladys Harkness, Dec.  
his LL.B. He is a member of Phi 1953) and Fortune (Clarence Ran-  
Beta, Kappa, Beta Gamma Sigma, dall: Statesman from Steel, Jan.  
and Delta Upsilon. In 1954 he re- 1954). Colby is indeed fortunate to  
ceived honorary LL.D. degrees from be host to this outstanding business  
Brown, Keynon, Dartmouth and man whose policy is to "stand up  
Harvard, and one in 1955 from on your hind legs and tell people  
Northeastern. what you believe in."

## The Colby Echo

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All opinions in this newspaper not otherwise identified are those of the COLBY ECHO. Mention the ECHO when you buy.

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## Social Criticism is To Be Found in Artist's Collection

An exhibition of paintings by Jack Levine will be held on the main floor of Miller Library during the convocation. Although the exhibit is small, the paintings are fairly large and are representative of Mr. Levine's work over the last 19 years.

To be shown are *String Quartette* (1937), *Election Night* (1954), *City Lights* (1940), *Schelomo* (1941), *The Humanist* (1951), *Homage to Boston* (1949), *King Asa* (1953) and *Battle's End* (1948-54). The first two were lent by museums, while the remaining were borrowed from private collections.

He spent some time in the Army where he was stationed on Ascension Island for 20 months. After the war he married painter Ruth Glikow and moved to New York. In 1950-51 they spent 11 months in Rome on a Fulbright Award.

His *String Quartette* was painted on a Federal Arts Project in Massachusetts when he was only 22. *Homage to Boston* is an example of Levine's neo-romantic vein. The

Continued on Page Four



Jack Levine

## Expressionist Levine Is Representative Of Art

Jack Levine, a contemporary expressionist, has been chosen as the representative of art for the April 10 through 13 Academic Convocation. The theme of this year's Convocation is "The Re-discovery of the Individual through Liberal Arts," and Mr. Levine will speak on "The Artist and the Market Place."

The artist was born in Boston's south side in 1915. He started in painting as a career at the age of fourteen under the direction of Dr. Denman Ross of the Fogg Art Museum. Coming from the section of Boston that he did, Levine was a youthful hater of "cops and capitalists," so, with his genius for caricature and opulent colors, he attacked what he considered to be the evils of society. It was this school of painting known as the "Proletarian" school that Levine and another painter, Ben Shahn, dominated in the late thirties. During this time, he remained in Boston and held his first one-man exhibition at the Downtown Gallery in 1939 to show his work.

In 1942, his career was disrupted when Levine entered the Armed Forces. He served in the U. S. Army Engineer Corps until 1945 when he was discharged as a Technical Sergeant. During his term in the Army, one of his paintings, "Artists for Victory," won the second Purchase Prize and an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum.

Shortly after this, two more one-man exhibitions were held; one under the title of "Americans, 1942," was shown at the Museum of Modern Art and the other was shown at the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston. After his discharge, his work became less protesting, but he still maintained his individuality of style and subject matter though not with the definite abstract tone used by most contemporary artists "to which science tends to create in people's minds, causing one to oft-



David Thomson

## Biochemist D. Thomson To Speak Wed. Morning

David Landsborough Thomson, held an 1851 Exhibition Senior Student of the faculty of graduate dentistry. Continuing in his specialized field, Dean Thomson studied Art in Boston. At Plymouth in England, Grenoble in France, Zurich in Austria, and Graz in Austria. He came to McGill as a lecturer in 1937. Remaining at McGill, the Dean became department chairman by 1941, was appointed Dean of the Faculty in 1942.

Another notable fact of Dean Thomson's extensive experience in the scientific field is that he worked with Sir Frederick Gollard Hopkins, a pioneer in the field of nutrition and currently he is the consultant for nutrition for the Canadian government. The Dean is also an author, having written a volume entitled "The Life of the end result of the gradual and Coll," as well as a myriad of papers dealing with physiological oxidation and related subjects.

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1901, Dean Thomson obtained his BS and MA degrees from the University of Aberdeen. He was awarded his doctorate in biochemistry at Cambridge University, where he

Continued on Page Four

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# dividual Through Liberal Arts"



Brand Blanchard

## Yale Philosopher Is To Speak On Liberal Arts

Dr. Brand Blanchard of Yale will lecture at the Academic Convocation held from April 10 through 13. One of a group of eminent philosophers at Yale Dr. Blanchard has aided in giving the Yale Department of Philosophy the reputation of being "the most distinguished philosophy department in any American university." He has lectured widely in the United States and England, including the British Academy in 1952, and the University of Manchester in 1953.

Dr. Blanchard's career includes Assistant Professorship of Philosophy at the University of Michigan in 1921. At Swarthmore College he acted in the capacity of Associate Professor of Philosophy in 1925. In 1928 he became a full professor. From 1929 to 1930 he was a Guggenheim Fellow, and a Visiting Professor at Columbia from 1931 to 1932. Among the lectureships that he has held are the Dedleian lecture at Harvard in 1945, the Howison Lecture on Philosophy at the University of California in 1954, and the Gifford Lectures at St. Andrews during 1952 and 1953.

Having become Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Yale in 1945, Dr. Blanchard remains to date one of its most distinguished faculty members. He was born in Fredericksburg, Ohio, August 27, 1882. His BA degree was received from the University of Michigan in 1914, MA from Columbia in 1918, BS from Oxford in 1920, and PhD from Harvard in 1921. He is a member of the American Philosophical Association, English Speaking Union, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Blanchard's Gifford Lectures have been published, and he is the author of many magazines and philosophy periodical articles.

His fame as an author was heightened by the publishing of his book, "The Nature of Thought," about which Dr. Bixler has commented. "This is one of the finest statements by an American of the Idealistic philosophy. He has won a great deal of attention both in this country and abroad, he has been president of the American Philosophy Association. Recently he has done quite a bit of speaking and writing on the nature of the liberal arts in a brilliant and provocative vein."

## Discover Individual Thru Liberal Arts

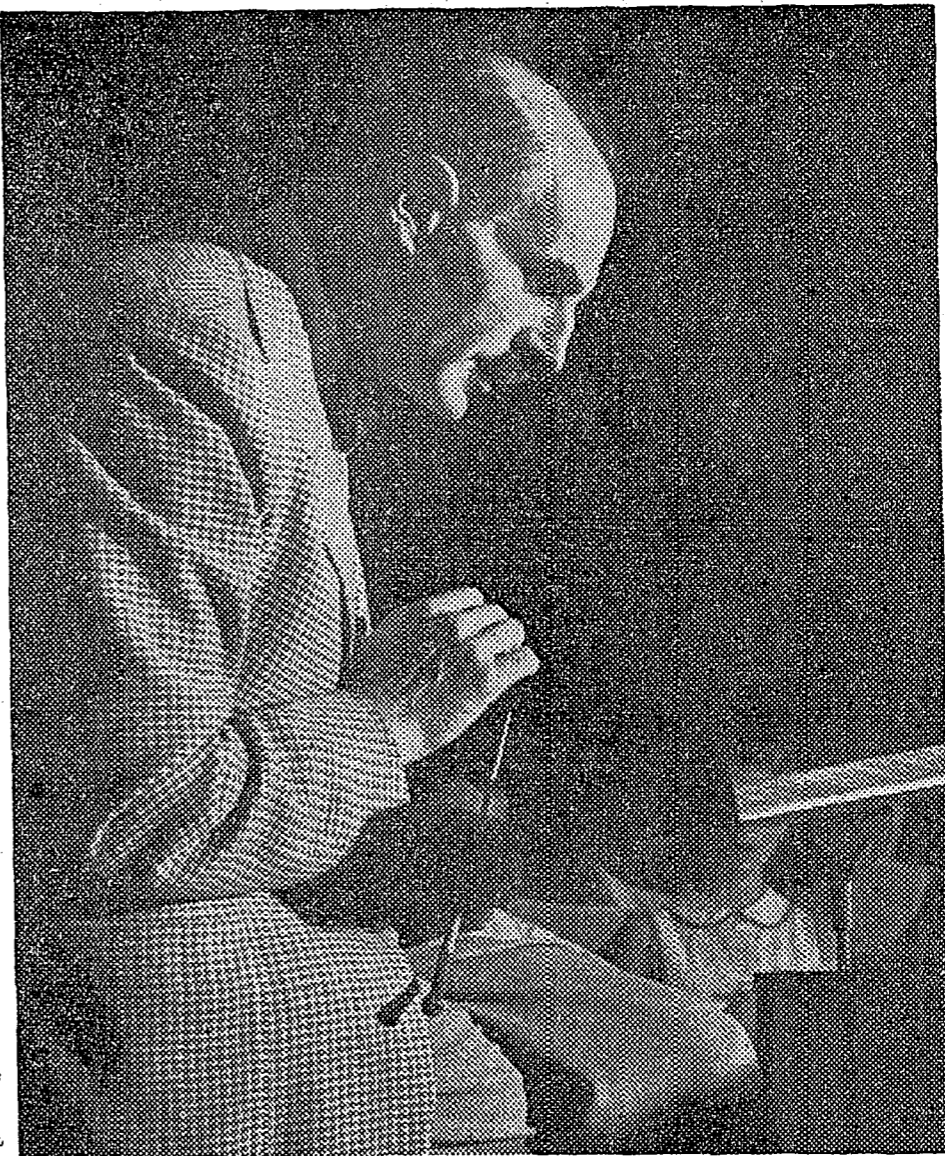
If we are **The Lonely Crowd**, we need to rediscover the individual through the liberal arts.

There is no better place than at a small liberal arts college to examine Riesman's "other-directed" person. We are in a very true sense a small family. We have left our original family, and we are moving to the larger family of the world itself. Because of the complexity of our society a person should be helped to adapt himself, and at least at the early stages of growth one should still feel personal contact with a whole community.

A whole community is one that has something in common. We at Colby are after more than a degree; we are after a liberal arts education. We believe that the liberal arts education develops the whole man; but as Riesman says, men today are "other-directed," and so we run against the problem that today the liberal arts education is failing to produce "inner-directed" people, or the persons I would like to call individuals.

Our recognition that we are a group with identical purposes should create harmony, but it does not because no one believes the other guy seriously wants an education. The teachers doubt the students, and the students doubt their fellow students. There is a separation between

Continued on Page Four



Hugh Ross

## Conductor Hugh Ross Peerless Participant

Hugh Ross, who has worked intimately with Arturo Toscanini and the Philadelphia Symphonies, and the Symphonies of Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Minneapolis and Brazil have Tanglewood, Mass., has been chosen to speak at Colby's Academic Convocation.

This outstanding English organist and conductor, has led the NBC, CBS, WOR, and BBC radio networks, and has been the guest conductor of numerous world famous symphony orchestras. Currently, he has headed the chorus, opera and music history departments of Manhattan School of Music, and in 1921 conducted and other well-known music departments and choral societies in the United States and Canada.

As conductor of the Schola Cantorum in New York City since 1929, Voice Choir in Winnipeg, Canada, Ross collaborated frequently with Toscanini when the "Maestro" required the combined forces of the Schola and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Since 1941 he has contributed enormously to the growth and stature of the Tanglewood Festival in his position as the head of the Choral Department. This annual Festival is now considered to be one of the most important musical events of the year in the United States, and even the world.

Such orchestras as the New York

an awareness of one's own intentions, desires and principles. It is a self knowledge which orders impressions, and both initiated and controls actions. "The man who fails in self-knowledge fails to act rightly or even to act at all; he lives in doubt, confusion, sin—failures to realize his fullest potentialities as a man." Warren sees the strength of the Southern system, the vigor, the poetry, the life of it all—in this moral self knowledge.

According to one of his critics, who has detected this self-knowledge theme, Warren shares a task with Joyce, Hardy, Faulkner and Melville in striving "to illuminate the tragic experience by presenting it imaginatively in the light of the conflict of self, the private struggle in a world of public action to achieve self-definition." The individual who has achieved self-definition is the one with a full and

Simultaneously with his teaching at the Manhattan School of Music, he has taught choral singing in the Neighborhood School of Music, and has given courses in conducting and analysis at the Guilford Organ School in New York City. He also served as organist and choirmaster of St. James the Less Episcopal Church in Searsville, N. Y. He is the founder of the National Choral Union in Washington, D. C. Mr. Ross is certainly a peerless choice in line with the other speakers that will participate in our Convocation. Each of these men has not only been notably successful in his profession, but is also able, as we shall see, to relate his experiences with the problems that confront us.

Continued on Page Four



Robert Penn Warren

## Personal Struggle To Achieve Self-definition

"For a person who wants to and Time," an ambitious historical write, the advantages of teaching, novel. To Colby students the most I believe, outweigh the disadvantages of Warren's books is probably a teacher is forced to clarify "All the King's Men," a picture—or to try to clarify his own mind of the rise and fall of an American on certain questions which are erican dictator, ruthless and necessarily involved in the business name Willie Stark.

The constant theme of his works, according to some critics, is self-knowledge. His novels have to be taken as serious moral documents because Warren is a moral writer. In them he refers to a set of values founded not on God, economics, or the state, but a particular conception of the nature of man. The self-knowledge. His novels have to be described by the author as "a moral certainty of self," involving the activity of self-consultation and

## Mrs. Horton Is Leader In Field Of Education

On April 11, Colby College students will be addressed by Mildred McAfee Norton, one of the leading women educators in the country today. Her career shows a wide range of experience in the field of education; she has been student, teacher, dean and college president.

Mrs. Horton was born in Berkeleyville, Missouri on May 12, 1900, on the campus of Park College, which was founded by her grandfather. Her education consisted of four years at Vassar, from which she received a BA degree in 1920; summer sessions at Columbia in 1924 and 1932; and additional studies at the University of Chicago, from which she had previously received an MA degree in 1928.

Mrs. Horton's teaching experience began in 1920. In that year and in 1921 she was a teacher of French and English at Monticello Seminary in Illinois. Later, in Chicago, she taught the eighth grade and was director of girls' work at the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

### Expressionist Levine

Continued from Page Two

prize at the Carnegie Institute. In 1946-47, he won the Guggenheim Fellowship, and in 1947, he won third prize at the Corcoran Gallery. In 1948, he was presented with the Jennie Sessan Medal for Landscape Painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and was chosen in the LOOK magazine poll of February, 1948. Again in 1948, he held a one-man exhibition at the Downtown Gallery and in 1950, he received the Fulbright Fellowship. Another exhibition was held in 1951 at the Mirski Gallery in Boston. During this period of awards and exhibitions Levine lived in New York City and traveled extensively in Europe, spending a year in Rome.

Mr. Levine has lectured and instructed in various schools around the country, including the school of the Cleveland Museum and the Art Institute of Chicago. During the summers of 1952-53, he taught a one week seminar at the Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture.

A member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, Mr. Levine is represented in the Letters, Boston Museum, the Brooklyn Museum, the Addison Gallery, the Portland Art Museum, the Phillips Gallery, the Walker Art Center, the Encyclopedia Britannica collection, the Columbus Art Gallery, and the Gallery of the Legion of Honor at San Francisco. Beside these he is represented in several universities, such as those of Arizona, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas and Oklahoma.

As Academic Convocation artist, several of Jack Levine's paintings will be exhibited here at Colby. Among those that will be shown are: "Homage to Boston," "The Humanist," "City Lights," "King Asa," and "King Saul." These paintings done either in oil, tempera, sasein or gouache have a rich surface and marvelous color effects which are so evident in all of Levine's work. His pictures are somewhat abstract but not unrecognizable, and it is perhaps this feature along with the originality of subject that has made Jack Levine so representative of an artist of our times and a figure well qualified to speak on "The Re-discovery of the Individual through Liberal Arts."

### Biochemist D. Thomson

Continued from Page Two

labolism. He has also made extensive studies dealing with pigments of insects, muscle conductivity, hormones of the placenta, parathyroid activities and the functions of the anterior pituitary gland.

At present, this renowned convocation speaker is a member of the National Research Council, the Scientific Research Bureau of the Province of Quebec, a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, a member

From 1927 until 1932 she held the position of Dean of Women at Centre College and also was a professor of sociology. In 1934 Mrs. Horton went to Oberlin College to act as Dean of Women until 1936. In that year Wellesley called upon her to become its president, and she served in that capacity until her retirement in 1949, with the exception of the years 1942-1946. She was granted leave of absence in those years to serve as director of the Women's Reserve of the United States Navy, in which she held the rank of Captain.

Honorary degrees are held by Mrs. Horton from Oberlin, Williams, Mt. Holyoke, Bates, Boston University, Wesleyan, Smith, Tulane and Middlebury, to name just a few. She has been president of the National Social Welfare Association. Director of the New York Life Insurance Company, and the president of the United Board of Northfield Schools, Dana Hall Schools, and Walnut Hill Schools.

of the Society of Biological Chemists, the Biochemical Society and the Canadian Psychological Society, and is past president of the Association of Graduate Schools. He also holds honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from Middlebury College and Aberdeen University.

Dean Thomson is hardly the so-called "Ivory Tower" scientist. As a young man he wrote a detective story entitled "Murder in the Laboratory." With his background in the classics from Aberdeen, the Dean is greatly interested in printing, art and music, and literature. It is also interesting to note that the Dean is a close friend and past teacher of Prof. Reid of the Chemistry Department here at Colby.

### Dr. Bixler

Continued from Page One

cal Association and of the Board of Directors of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, and holds membership in several other societies and organizations. He has received the following honorary degrees: D.D. from Amherst, 1938; L.H.D. from Union, 1947, and from Wesleyan (Conn.) 1954; LL.D. from Brown University and the University of Maine in 1948 and from Bowdoin in 1952; D.C.L. from Acadia, N. S. in 1949.

He has written *Religion in the Philosophy of William James* (1926), *Immortality and The Present Mind* (Ingersoll Lecture 1931); *Religion for Free Minds* (Lowell Lectures, 1939); *Sources of Religion and Aims for Higher Education* (Hazen Lectures, 1942); *Conversations with an Unrepentant Liberal* (Terry Lectures, 1945); *A Faith That Fulfills* (Ayer Lectures, 1951), and *Education for Adversity* (Ingalls Lecture, 1952).

He married Mary Harrison Thayer in September, 1918. They have four daughters; Mary Harriet, Elizabeth Seelye, Martha Harrison and Anna Emerson.

Dr. Bixler is best known as an expert on religions and on American philosophers, especially William James. He is considered one of the leading non-political liberals in the country today. An article on him was printed in a recent issue of *The Advance*, the Congregational Magazine, entitled "An Ally of Aspiring Youth."

Russell Kirk, a native of Michigan, received his B.A. degree from Michigan State College in 1940, his M. A. from Duke in 1941 and his Ph.D. from Saint Andrews in 1952. A teacher at Michigan State from 1946 until 1953, he resigned his post in protest against the degradation of higher learning in America. He is now a free lance writer and proprietor of timber lands.

He is the author of *Randolph of Roanoke* (1951), *The Conservative Mind* (1953), *Saint Andrews* (1953), *Program for Conservatives* (1954),

and *Academic Freedom* (1955). He has also contributed to such periodicals as the *Yale Review*, the *Dublin Review*, the *Journal of the History of Ideas*, *History Today*, and *Western Humanities Review*.

He recently wrote an article on conservatism for the *New York Times Magazine*, March 4, 1956.

He is an exponent of that school of American political, economic and social thought which is often called "dynamic conservatism" and which is adhered to by the more liberal members of the Republican Party, including President Eisenhower. It may be characterized as conservatism tempered to an uncertain degree by liberalism.

### Shepard L. Witman

Continued from Page One

eration with Western Reserve University the first graduate training program for careers in this field. Dr. Witman's original plans, methods and organization led the Ford Foundation's Fund for Adult Education to use the Cleveland Council as model for other communities. This resulted in their sponsoring a film, "World Affairs are Your Affairs," under the direction of Louis de Rochemont which illustrates the Council's work, and a booklet based on similar ideas.

No stranger to radio and television, Dr. Witman conducted his own nightly TV program, a commentary on "Today's Top Story" for a full year. He has also made frequent guest appearances on various discussion programs including the Western Reserve University Roundtable of the Air in Cleveland. He has done a vast amount of lecturing and writing on world affairs, the latter including newspaper articles for the Cleveland PRESS during several European assignments.

Dr. Witman has been active in the work of many organizations, including UNESCO, the Association for Adult Education, and the Foreign Policy Association. Currently he is a member of the Foreign Policy Association Board of Trustees and its National Program Committee.

During the summer of 1953, on the nomination of the Department of State, he was Consulting Specialist to the Frankfurt Institute for European Politics and Economics, Frankfurt, Germany. This was an assignment to assist in the development of a program structure for international education in Germany. Prior to that he served as American staff member for the UNESCO International Conference on Adult Education held in Austria.

Dr. Witman holds his BA from Ursinus College, his MA from Boston University and Ph.D. from Yale University (1936). He taught International Relations at the University of Omaha, Yale, New Jersey College for Women (Rutgers) and Western Reserve University.

As a consequence of his international activities, Dr. Witman has wide personal acquaintanceship with officials, diplomats, educators and private citizens in Europe, Asia and throughout the United States.

In December, 1954, the French Government decorated him with the Chevalier Cross of the Legion of Honor for contributions to international understanding through the development and execution of international education activities.

He has been a frequent moderator of "America's Town Meeting" since June (1955).

### Discover Individual

Continued from Page Three

the faculty and students which basically arises from lack of understanding or from intellectual snobishness which labels the hopeless cases.

Does the liberal arts education encourage the individual? I do not believe it does as much as it should.

Two of its weak points are its distribution requirements and in its compulsory attendance of classes. We need to find out that education cannot be forced upon anyone; if it



Robert Hutchins

## Hutchins Will Speak On Promise Of Education

Robert Maynard Hutchins, one of the foremost educators in the world today, will be the Convocation speaker Thursday evening, April 12, at 7:30 P. M. in the Union. His subject will be "The Promise of Education."

Dr. Hutchins was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1899, the son of a Presbyterian minister. When the Rev. Hutchins was appointed to the faculty of Oberlin College, the family moved to Ohio and young Hutchins attended Oberlin. At the age of 18 he joined the U. S. Ambulance Corps and served in Italy where he won the Croce di Guerra.

At 20 he enrolled at Yale, largely because his father and brother had attended it. Although he loved it, he refers to it as "a boy's finishing school; quite nice, really." Said Dr. Hutchins, "My great difficulty was making up my mind what to study. I might have made an able historian if only I had been able to remember anything. Or a mathematician, except that I could not add. I couldn't think, either, of that excluded me from philosophy. The only thing left was law, for which you don't have to know anything at all. That was for me. I went for law."

Dr. Hutchins believes that the purpose of college is not to train people for certain jobs, but to "act as beacons to the community, illuminating the lives of our people." Lawyers, for instance, should be "educated as well as trained." He is, it tends to become a process of wealth and power, and the brutal rote. Students should be tested, but otherwise allowed freedom. Students should be given credit for thinking on their own. Education should adopt the old *laissez-faire* idea of supply and demand.

The whole consequences of worrying about the individual have turned our sacred ivy school dreams into modern nursery schools for the adult, and it is no wonder that the adult never has a chance to be "inner-directed" if he is "outer-directed" in the schools that are supposed to develop the rational individual.

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### Social Criticism

Continued from Page Two

nude is of Rubens' proportions, an example of Levine's interest in the style of the European masters.

Jack Levine, brought up in the tenements of Boston, painted from the beginning the life he knew. His pictures showed a deep sense of poverty, often touched with satire. He revealed a gift for picturing individual faces, hands, and bodies. He has a rich sense of color and uses it to model his pictures.

His later pictures show his hatred of injustice, war in-equality of

### Personal Struggle

Continued from Page Three

immediate awareness of the fundamental principles according to which he acts in any given situation. In looking at these personal views of the individual and his relation to society, it is anticipated that Robert Penn Warren will offer pertinent suggestions on the "Rediscovery of the Individual" in his address at Colby.